feat of unworthy machine candi-

dates, they have gotten better ma-

terial and will secure better things

-that is in the lap of the gods.

Pinchot's service in conservation

and exceriation of the plunder of

the public domain naturally at-

tracted the support of men and

women who wish a new day. If

he can clean up the gang in Penn-

sylvania, he will be a figure to be

reckoned with. Keep your eye on

As to Beveridge—he promised

nothing progressive. He won out

because thousands were bent on

repudiating the old styles. They

argued he couldn't do worse. And

between a spring hat of the 1922

style, and trimmed with left over

and faded Roosevelt feathers, and

a spring hat of the vintage of 1920.

trimmed with faded gold machine-

made lace, they said: "Give us the

Will the women like the new

Yes, until November. The Demo-

cratic milliners promise to bring

out something in fall styles that

will be crisp and fresh and fetch-

ing, so much better than the spring

styles in Pennsylvania and Indiana

that the dear women are apt to

take the latest in styles rather

than be satisfied with the spring

styles already showing that they

are affected with having been on

Whatever happens in politics in

the shelves too long.

Adam of the year 1.

BETTER STYLES COMING.

styles they have obtained?

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS---

(Secretary of the Navy in President Wilson's Cabinet.)

Tom Reed Said "The Women Did It" in 1890 When the Democrats Carried the House; the Prognosticators and Diagnosticians in Washington Say That "The Women Did It" in Trying to Account for the Overturn of the Machines in Indiana and Pennsylvania.

66 TAT HERE is the woman in That ancient quest-

tion reputed to have been asked by an old-time judge, has as much significance now as when it was first propounded. No clue had been obtained for the crime, the notive was undisclosed, and the old judge believing that nothing was possible unless a woman was behind it, asked "where is the woman in the case?"

There have been some recent surprises in elections in most parts of the country. In several Congressional elections majorities mounting into the thousands have been out down to hundreds. In New York city a plurality of 440,946 for Harding was changed to a plurality of 418,886 for Hylan. All over the country there have been similar overturns in municipal elections. There were not usually partisan and campaigns were not generally conducted upon the issues that have heretofore divided parties. Nobody could say exactly what issue or issues caused the big turnover in the vote. Perhans it was no issue at all just dissatisfaction which voted for a change in the belief that no change would be for the worse.

POLITICIANS NEED X-RAY.

If the politicians could only find a plan by which they could utilize the X-ray and see why people vote this way or that, what a God-send it would be to them. Now they frame up issues which look very taking to them, and they dress up some stick of a man in fine costume of glittering promises, put him in a show-window, and tell the people "Look what a beautiful bargain we are giving you at such a small price." And when election day comes, they are utterly bewildered to account for the fact that the people go right by their beautiful show-window with its dressedup policies and candidates and go to a grocery store and take a candidate in his shirt-sleeves who promises nothing except to be against whatever is. If you will read the election returns carefully you will be surprised to see how many voters are out for a change. When Taft was in, they were against what he was for, and in 1920, though Wilson was not a candidate, the politicians conjured by epposing "the Wilson policies." NO WEATHER VANE.

Last month gave us several surprises in politics that stunned. startled and alarmed Washington. This Capital City is a strange place to study the drift of politics. You would think inasmuch as much of its population is made up of people in office who come from every district in the United States, the sentiment would convey the true situation in all parts of the country. The opposite is the fact. President Wilson was wont to remark that when he wished to know what the country was thinking about he requested a friend to visit the clubs and hotel lobbies and other places where people gather to talk, and to report to him the drift of sentiment. And when he got the drift of Washington opinion be always knew what the country outside of Washington was thinking about. How? It is always opposite to the prevailing opinion in official Washington. The hotel corridors and diningrooms are whispering galleries. You can hear anything that is not so. Sometimes you actually hear something that is true. But that is another story! CAPITAL WAS STUNNED.

The two political surprises that struck Washington dumb were the Republican primaries in Indiana and Pennsylvania. In the weeks that preceded them I had occasion to talk with Congressmen and newspaper correspondents who affect to be able to prognosticate. They laughed at the candidacy of Beveridge and Pinchot. Until ten days before the election they regarded their candidacies as more or less of a joke. They said that in 1912 they both got hold of the coattails of Roosevelt and thought he would pull them up to flowery beds of ease, and that they were foolish enough to think there was enough left-over Progressive sentiment to serve them up a hot meal. "It is a cold trail,

a veteran to me. "Roosevelt is dead and Rooseveltism died with him. No man who followed him into the Bull Moose party in 212 has a look-in." That was the prevailing opinion among both Democrats and Republicans.

They pointed to the fact that Harding had not named a single ex-Progressive to a big position, giving nothing except an Assistant Secretaryship to Pros velt's son and banishing Leonard Wood to the Philippines. "He would have been sent further from Washington if there had been a job of greater distance from the National Capital," said an owlish old politician credited with knowing what moves the appointing power.

"THE WOMEN DID IT."

Just a few days before the primaries there came a report that some of the cogs in Penrose's machine in Pennsylvania, unwilling to let Governor Sproul receive Penrose's mantle, had decided to grab the reins by floating it on the Pinchot ship that had been well launched and well greased. But Washington said that Vermont would vote for Bryan for President sooner than Pennsylvania would nominate Pinchot. They laughed at Beveridge—called him 'the boy orater"-and said no "Mary and the wine-clad cottage" could make a track against the new machine, oiled and greased by the Harding Administration,"

You could have cut pessimism with a knife in official Washington the day it became known that the Old Guard had failed and the amateurs had put it over on the united State and Federal machines. It "was a cold day for Johnny when

the mercury went down." Until day before yesterday the big and little politicians and prophets of Washington were engaged in a diagnosis to determine what laid the machine candidate low. The first week they had as many theories as experts have when summoned to testify in court. They all agreed on only one thing: that the patient had gone up in the flame. What caused it? After two or three weeks of learned dissertations or so-called learned for I have come to distrust expert testimony when introduced by a particular side, suddenly as if it had been revealed by a message from the skies or Sir Oliver Lodge, they came forward with the parrot cry: "The women did it."

TOM REED IN 1890 SAID SAME. Now you think of it, from the way they announced this as if it were some new discovery disclosed by them in some occult way, that no such explanation was ever given before the the result of a political election. It isn't the first time the women have been given the credit or the blame for overturning a political party and driving out administrations supposed to be firmly seated.

In the year 1890, after the. passage of the McKinley high tariff act-(it was called "high" then by comparison, for the people had then never heard of the Payne-Aldrich or Fordney "blile of abomination")—the big majority in the House was swept out and the Democrats carried the House by an unprecedented major y.

The wiseacres held many autopsies and gave various diagnoses In the midst of the confusion of voices, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, who had a habit of looking the truth in the face and blurting it

"The women did it." WOMEN COULDN'T VOTE THEN.

They couldn't vote then except in Wyoming and a few other States which the effete East called "the sagebrush States." You ask, then, how could the women work the revolution with which they were credited if they had no vote? Here is the way that Mr. Reed explained it: After the passage of the Mc-Kinley tariff act the price of nearly everything was put up by the merchants, who told the people that the tariff compelled the hoisting of prices. The women do the buying and they made their influ-

Some people say that before they could vote women exerted more influence than now-for then they agitated and cornered men, whereas now if they seek to make sentiment, the men are deaf and say "Do it yourselves. You have the ballot."

ENTITLED TO CREDIT?

I do not know whether the women are entitled to the cre.lit of beating the machine's candidates in Pennsylvania and Indiana or not. Certainly a large majority them voted for a change. Whether, aside from the benefit which always accrues from the de-

Paris Coins Gold,

Not for Circulation DARIS, June 10.—News that the Paris mint was again turning out gold pieces caused a furore in financial circles and an advance in the franc's value of several points until it was officially stated that none of the coins would be put into circula-

Financiers do not believe that France can be put back on a gold basis for at least twenty years. Many place the probable date at fifty years from now.

BASIS OF NATION'S POWER ITS **ENERGY RESOURCES**

computed the energy output per day of the average American wage-earner, and finds it a little less than one-tenth of a

"The real basis of power of a

"The modern way to use the energy of man is to employ it in a way similar to the little detonator of the big explosive shell: the little charge sets off the big one and does an amount of work far in excess of its own capacity.

"The energy output of an average workman is about a tenth of a horsepower. The energy expended by a coal miner in an eighthour day thus amounts to about that available from two pounds of

1,400 pounds of coal a day, thus multiplies his energy by 700. It

ers in the United States and their energy outpnut is a little over 4,000,000 horsepower, or only nine times the potential energy output in the form of coal of 100 miners.

"The power minerals-coal, petroleum, and waterpower are, therefore, the real sources of strength in an industrial civiliza-

the future, the women voters are going to be given the blame. The out by some comparative figures Adam of 1922 is not unlike the which may be stated in millions

of horsepower years, so that the figures will be easier to handle.

able and possible available coal, petroleum and waterpower in the principal countries of the world, and reckoning them in terms of millions or horsepower years, they line up something like this:

Country | Coal eum power United States... 500,000 400 37 China200,000 Germany 48,000 | 2 21/2 Canada 40,000 Great Britain... 27,000 (?) Australasia ... 19,000 (7) Russia 17,000 280 16

as one-fiftieth part of the total energy resources of the United States, and it is quite evident that

degree to which they have developed their resources. The United States had resources before 1492 even greater than now because they were all unused.

"China is in somewhat the same position today as the United States was 400 years ago. Japan, on the other hand, is an example of a country that has developed its very limited resources to a large ex-

"Japan's energy resources are

Sunstrikes—White Magic of Sanitary Science Provides Safety. HE old hymn writers quaintly speak of a "fearful joy," and this is the sentiment, delight mixed with faint

misgiving, with which we look forward to the Good Old Summer We luxuriate in the thoughts of

mild, balmy breezes, of canoples of rustling green leaves, of soft, velvet grass beneath the trees und all over the lawns and meadows. of a "steam-heated" All Outdoors.

But mixed with these visions of delight rise fears and memories of another sort, of sweltering, sleepless nights of heat-killed appetites, of sour milk and liquid butter, of prostrating heat, of flerce cramps and choleras, of swarming flies and stinging mosquitoes.

THE TWO EXTREMES.

Particularly are we anxious for the two extremes of life's scale. the babies and young children at one end and the silver-haired, chevron-sleeved old soldiers of life's stern battle, who are entering or approaching their secon l childhood.

The one too full of water and life-san to stand the scorching. wilting heats of summer, the other too dry and sere to be able to defend themselves against parching and heat-stroke by eva, oration and chemical change, which are impossible without abundance of water, plenty of sea-room.

But fortunately now these ghosts can be laid, these apparitions of evil exercised by dint of a little determination and the ure of the White Magic of sanitary

For both classes—and all other ages we must first get clearly and sharply in mind that the chief thing to be dreaded about the summer heat is not its effect upon enreelves, but upon our foods and

By DR. W. HUTCHINSON---

(Eminent Physician Whose Sensible Articles on Health Are Weekly Read)

Health and Happiness for the Young Children and Old Children in the

Good Old Summer Time—The Warmth That Cheers But Sometimes

amount of just plain, sheer baking and sizzling if only we're lined with good sound, untainted food and flooded with gallons of pure, germfree water,

As a race we were born along the equator and raised in the fierce, throbbing glare and sizzling steambox of the tropics.

Compared with which, anything we are called on to face in the temperate is little more than a joke.

All we need to do is to draw on our ancestral resources and power of survival and if our surface sprinkler and perspiration spray is in proper working order we can throw off the broiling heat like salamanders.

OUR WONDERFUL PLANT.

Our heat-regulating "plant" is one of the most wonderful and exquisitely efficient mechanisms of the body.

It keeps a hawk-like, sleepless eye upon the amount of heat produced in the body by our life activities, muscular work, growth, chemical metabolism, and opens and closes the balancing safetyvalve according to the outside temperature.

The safety valve consists first of dilating the huge mesh network of surface blood vessels just under the skin, capable of holding half the blood in the body, so as to cool the hot blood by direct escape of heat into the surrounding air.

Second, of spraying water through the sweat-glands and pores out on to the surface of the skin to cool it by evaporation.

LABYRINTH OF TUBES.

At average temperatures in the temperate zone, say from 55 to 75 degrees, it has a good working margin both ways, plenty of heat to spare over and above the necessary 99 degrees "room temperature" in the body, and plenty of heatescape power, both air-cooling and water-cooling, Franklin and Ford.

In fact, the labyrinth of tubes, gratings and honey-combs in the radiator of an auto is not at all unlike the jersey-knit mesh of tiny veins, arteries and capillaries in our skin, and for exactly the same purposes-to keep the cylinders from over-heating.

In the lower temperatures of winter this margin of heat to spare is used up and the body has to call upon thick clothing, more food and fires in the house to check the escape of heat and restore balance. RESOURCEFUL MECHANISM.

In summer the boot is on the other foot and the body's concern is to get rid of the surplus heat over and above that required for house-warming purposes

But we have astoundingly astute and resourceful mechanism in our little interiors.

Once let the thermometer register 80 degrees in the shade and pumps half the blood in our bodies out into our radiators, our surface blood-vessels, until we redden and glow and puff up like turkey cocks.

Ten degrees higher and open ome all the pores and water bubbles out all over our glistening. sweat-beaded surfaces, cooling us. off faster than Old Sol can heat us How much faster and what a

wide margin of safety we have, may be gathered from what our heat-regulating center can de when its put upon its mettle, starts out for a record, so to INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Such extraordinary tempera-

tures could be endured without injury by men working in blast furnaces, smelters and rolling mills that one day a group of scientists studying the problems of animal body-heat decided to make an endurance test. Volunteers were called for and a

group of vigorous young men in perfect health were placed in a chamber whose temperature could be raised at will, and submitted to higher and higher degrees of

Plenty of time was taken to allow them to adjust themselves to the increasing heat, until finally at the end of two weeks' training they were able to sit, move about and even take light exercise without much discomfort, or any injurious effect whatever in a temperature of 180 degrees -- only 32 degrees below the boiling point.

Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego in the flery furnace were almost equalled!

WATER THEIR GUARDIAN.

course, was water which they drank profusely and evaporated equally so from their skine in the bene-dry air of the hot chamber. How profusely may be judged

The secret of their resistance, of

from the fact that during their final "salamander" test they gulped down nearly a gallon an hour! So that the first and most important step to protect both first and second childhood infants from the wilting and blasting effects of summer heat is to provide an abundant and readily accessible supply of pure, cool, fresh water

Give nature a free hand to make full use of all she needs of the greatest cooler and cleanser in the wide world-H2O.

sist upon such a self-evident, com-

and incessantly brayed by Wise Women, village oracles and would-be health reformers, nothing is so dangerous and so deadly as cold raw water!

fuice, nor between meals because it chills the stomach and stops the process of digestion! It is deadly to drink when

that may mean. Almost every ancient and pop ular list of "Rules for Health" ended with "Don't drink any

BASIS FOR THE TABOO.

before wells and water supplies were kept clean, and almost every town and city drinking water recked with sewage. But that, thank Heaven, has been swept away and now the

old not merely permitted, but urged to drink all the water their thirst calls for.

aid us, as usual. Let the water be agreeably

cool, for part of its value depends on its internal "water-cooling"

"If it does not come cool enough from the tap or well. there is no objection to adding a small piece of ice.

For ice now is almost as ther oughly guarded and inspected se water is.

It has also an additional pro tection, because in the procesof freezing nearly all particles of solid matter, including dirt and germs, sink toward the bottom and are squeezed out of the ice by the evelling and increase of

EFFECT OF ICE ON GERMS.

water freezes.

berg, that they cannot grow and cause infection when injected

of typhoid clearly traceable to

ripe fruit and green vegetables aged in summer, because all comes to our aid.

Lemonade and other fruit tuice plain water.

Anything that you put in it lessens the amount you can drink without upsetting the stomach.

Keep healthy, well fed, wellrested, well-flushed inside and out with gallone of pure cool water and sunstroke and heat prostration will have no terrors for you.

within you, not from without.

Poor Eyesight

tin, let me go and we will be even, because I voted for you last election," said Felix Matusian. "Take another look, I am Judge

Cohn-\$25 and costs," said the

R. THOMAS T. READ, of the Bureau of Mines, has

nation is its energy resources rather than its manpower strength," said Dr. Reed.

"A Japanese miner, who gets out

is somewhat like planting one grain of wheat and having 700 grow from it. The American miner gets out 8,800 pounds of coal in a day and so multiplies his energy "There are 41,000,000 wage carn-

"Just where the United States stands on this basis is best brought "Taking the estimates of prob

ENERGY RESOURCES. Petrol- Water

Czechoslovakia 14,000 45 India 11,000 70 27 "No other country has as much

many parts of the globe never can support an industrial civilisation of any magnitude, for they simply have not the resources of energy. "Countries differ greatly in the

less than one five-hundredth part of these in the United States, and therefore the Japanese cannot afford to use their energy for rough uses that require large quantities,

By ANATOLE FRANCE---Member of the French Academy, Noted Author, Critic and Winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1921)

Molicre's Career Traced From Childhood to His Triumph as Playwright and Actor-Youth of the Famous Frenchman One of Study-Father Did Not Forgive Son for Adopting the Stage Until After Success Was Won-Third Centenary of Dramatist's Birth Celebrated in Native Land—Interesting Incidents Reveal Lifetime of Activity.

(The story of Moliere's youth and the early wanderings of his comedy troups about France, culminating in his triumphant success at Paris. Article by the greatest living French writer appears in recent issue of Les the third centenary of the great dramatist's birth. Translation

by Orrick Johns.) TE know very little with certainty about the youth of Moliere. Having learned to read and write, he was placed in the shop and employed there until he might reach the age to succeed his father in the office of upholsterer and valet de chambre to the king, which position he was sure to inherit. It is said that his maternal grandfather. Louis de Cresse, was a lover of the theater. There was nothing extraordinary

in that fact. "Every merchant of the Rue Saint-Denis," says Boursault, "regularly attended the Hotel de

Bourgogne to get the first glimpse of all the works produced there." The Rue Saint-Denis is a figure of speech indicating the entire commercial quarter in which the shops of Poquelin (Moliere's father) and de Cresse were lo-

In 1636 the shop and dwelling of Jean Poquelin was at the corner of Rue Saint-Honore and "Old Stove street" in a house designated "At the Sign of the Monkey Cage." Not far from there, in the Rue Mauconseil, was the Hotel de Bourgogne, built in 1548 by the

Brotherhood of the Passion. COMEDY WITHIN REACH.

Goodman Cresse and his grandson, therefore, had comedy within easy reach, and probably they were able to attend without charge. In fact, Sieur Pierre Dubout, upholsterer to the King like Poquelin, was the dean of instructors at the Brotherhood of the

In renting their hall the brothers reserved, both for themselves and their relatives and friends, a box and also a section of the gallery above it. If, as we suppose, Sieur Dubout was on good terms with Poquelin, the young Moliere could, from the box or gallery of the brothers, see his fill of Gros Guillaume. Turlupin and the other figures of old French comedy.

Remember that the father of Jean Poquelin held two boxes in the enclosure of Saint Germain Fair, and the grandson doubtless went there to see the clowns. The heir of the Poquelins, in all

probability, did not show great aptitude for the upholstery trade, for his father decided to give him the costly education which to the young bourgeois gave access to to of the magistracy and the

church. It is said that the grand- that Moliere, in the neighborhood father, Louis de Cresse, influenced this decision.

MOLIERE FINE STUDENT. At fifteen young Poquelin at-

tended, as a day scholar, the where Jesuits instructed the children of the noblest families of the realm. The admiring author of a preface written in 1682 gives evidence of Moliere's ability as a stu-

"His success in his classes," says the writer, "was such as might be expected in one of such a happy genius. If he was a fine scholar, he was still more an able philosopher. His inclination toward poetry caused him to read the poets diligently and with particular care. He knew them all

perfectly, especially Terence." Poquelin was in all the classes of the Prince de Conti, it is said. but the customs of the day did not permit of their becoming associates. The son of the upholsterer, however, did become the intimate

of his fellow student Chapelle. Chapelle was the natural son of the Master of Accounts Luillier, to whom his contemporaries ascribe something of the character of Rabelais, and whose house Gassendi stayed when in Paris. The good priest, indeed, ended by putting up at that rich and generous estab-

lishment permanently. If Poquelin, as we believe, frequented the home of the Master of Accounts, he doubtless met there, besides Gassendi and Chapelie. Bernier, Cyrano, and Henault, a little group of free and easy adventurers. Poquelin became something of a young Gassendist and

epicurean. PREPARED FOR LAW.

At this time he is said to have commenced a translation of Shakespeare's "Lucrece," a fragment of which is to be found in "Le Misanthrope." It is admitted by the earliest bio-

graphers that Moliere attended the

schools of the Right Bank and pre-

pared himself for the law. Can we believe Grimarest, when he says that after being graduated Moliere was obliged for some time because of the great age of his father, to fill the post of upholsterer to the King and made the journey to Narbonne in the

party of Louis XIII?

The biographer is wrong in speaking of the advanced age of Poquelin, senior, as at the time he was only forty-seven years old. But since, among other evidences, we have proof that in 1642, when Louis XIII made his tour of the south of France, Jean Poquelin did not leave Paris, we may believe that his son, who was to inherit the post, went in his place.

And it was probably on this trip

from his government. After that ter of an under official of justice, court orier of the gra ship of the waters and the forests. It appears that her father, overburdened by children and debts,

of Nimes, met Madame Bejart,

member of a comic troupe which

Madeleine Bejart was the daugh-

played before the King.

did not rear her with much strict-We learn that at eighteen, when the family was destitute, she was experienced in very precocious economics. In 1638 she had had a daughter, recognized by the father, a sort of adventurer named the

Chevalier de Modene, whose wife Madeleine Bejart was a statuesque, auburn-haired beauty. Moliere loved her, left everything to mother of Madeleine, became for-

ter-mother to the child. Twenty-one years old he founded the Theatre Illustre. The self-possessed Madeleine, who had some standing, was the head of the enterprise. In her mother's house, June 30, 1643, the agreement was

The new troups needed a theatre. Nothing better offered itself than one of those gaming houses where tennis was played. The comedians rented the tennis court of Metayers, near the Nesle gate. They still had to alter the tennis court into an auditorium. While waiting for this work to be finished the troupe went to play at Rouan during the fair of the Par-

don of St. Romain. The Theatre Illustre, which played tragedy oftener than comedy, drew no audiences at all to the gate of Nesle. Its members, blaming their ill-success on the fact that their stage was too far from the bourgeois quarters, rented another much nearer, by the gate of St. Paul, at the sign of the Black Cross.

Bad luck followed them there.

In an empty theatre the company foundered in debts. Moliere, who answered to the title of manager, was prosecuted for the payment of 402 francs, a sum which, by the way, was contested. Nevertheless, in default of payment he was put into the prison of Chatelet at the request of the master chandler. Fausser, but he lost no time in get ting out, thanks to the aid of Leonard Aubry, the King's paymaster. The unfortunate remainder of

the troupe which at that moment the Duke of Epernon was taking with him into his government of First in his chateau of Cadillas, inder the Garonne, then at Agen. the duke presented comedy to his

the Theatre Illustre went to join

court. The duchess assisted at the

Nanon de Lartigue that the bright lights shone. In 1650 the disturbances of Bordeaux drove the Duke of Epernin

performances, but it was for

his comedians were free to follow the fairs and the meetings of the States-General. It is difficult to trace them in their wandering life. We find Moliere at Nantes in April, 1648. We

know that he went to Vienne, in Dauphine, but we do not know the In 1653 he is at Lyon, and that same year he met the Prince de Conti at Perenas for the first time since they had shared the benches at college. From December 16. 1653, to March 31, 1654, the States-

General of Languedoc being as-

sembled at Montpellier, Moliere's

comedians went to play in that

city before messieurs the mem-After the closing of the States-General. Moliere and his followers returned to Lyon, their preferred headquarters. It was probably at this period that he produced "L'Etourdi." his first piece "L'Etourdi" drew audiences, and the receipts were good if we may believe the Sieur d'Assoucy, who shared their good luck, and could not bring himself to leave the comedians who so generously entertained him. When they departed for Avignon, this king of bur-

with them and paid his scot by clowning. "As a man," said he, "is never poor when he has friends, having the admiration of Mollere and the friendship of the whole house of Bejart, in spite of the devil I feel richer and more contented than

lesque embarked on the Rhone

The troupe was playing at Avignon when it received orders to appear at the States-General convened by the Prince de Conti for the session which opened at Pezenas the 4th of November, 1656. From Pezenas, true land of plenty, the comic troupe, with its

baggage and d'Assoucy, went to

Narbonne. They remained at Be-

zieres during the session of the

States-General, which opened November 17, 1656, and Moliere there produced his "Depit Amoreux." imitated from "L'Interesse" by Nocolo Secchi. At Lyons they found once more their protector, the Prince of Conti, only this time to be ignored by him, and forbidden the further use

of his name. Everything in life is either luck or bad luck. The repudiated troups went to Dijon and there found its first protector, d'Epernon, the governor of Bourgogne. From Dijon it returnof to the south of France and gave performances at Avignon.

We can stand almost any

by the quart and the gallon.

AN ABSURD NOTION. It seems almost absurd to in-

mon-sense procedure, but unfortunately it is grievously necessary, for we have, as usual in health matters, the whole tradition of the past to fight. According to this, as loudly

You must not drink it at meals because it dilutes the gastric

you're "het up," for it will give you colic and dysentery, besides 'chilling, your blood"-whatever

more water than you can help." There was a certain, though small, amount of rational basis, for this taboo in an earlier day

taboo can be lifted and young and

Here we have an instinct to

pressure, which occurs when

And late investigations have shown that even if typhoid germs (for instance) get into the ice, though they can be recovered alive on microsopic examination three and even six months later. they have been so badly chilled and weakened by their long marconing on, or rather in an ice-

into experimental animals Actually the number of cases

polluted ice is extremely small. The water should be as fresh as possible, because fresh water contains considerable amounts of air, brought down and mixed with it when it falls from the clouds as rain, which make it both pleasanter and wholesomer to

The eating of abundance of and salads should be encourthese contain from 80 to 90 per cent of water. Here again instinct

PLAIN WATER FAST.

drinks are also excellent, but for real, blood-cooling, life-saving, sunstroke preventing flushing, nothing is half so good as pure,

The heat that harms is from

TOLEDO, June 10.- "Judge Aus

WOOD SAFELY PARKED.